

METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING SEMICONDUCTOR CHIP

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method for manufacturing semiconductor chip while supporting a semiconductor wafer by use of a support substrate.

2. Related Art

10 The semiconductor wafer is formed with a plurality of circuits, such as ICs, LSIs. By dicing the wafer along the streets on the surface thereof, the wafer is separated into a plurality of semiconductor chips that are to be used on a variety of electronic appliances.

15 The semiconductor wafer is formed in a desired thickness by grinding at the back surface thereof. Recently, in order to reduce the size and weight of electronic appliance, the semiconductor wafer is necessarily worked to a thickness of 100 μm or smaller, or 50 μm or smaller.

20 However, there is a setback that the thinned semiconductor wafer is as flexible as paper and hence is difficult in handling after grinding. For this reason, such devising is made that the semiconductor wafer is ground in a state bonded on a rigid support substrate, thereby facilitating the subsequent handling including transport (see JP-A-2002-76101, for example).

25 However, in order to dice a post-grinding semiconductor wafer, the semiconductor wafer bonded on a support substrate must be stripped off and re-bonded onto a dicing tape into one body with a dicing frame. Because the ground semiconductor wafer is in a reduced thickness, the semiconductor wafer, particularly ground to a thickness of 100 μm or smaller, or 50 μm or smaller, is readily damaged when detached from the support substrate and re-bonded onto a dicing tape. Thus, there is a problem that it is difficult to re-bond a semiconductor
30 wafer without causing damage.

Meanwhile, in the technique of so-called pre-dicing that a predetermined depth of grooves are previously formed along the streets in a semiconductor wafer and the back surface thereof is ground until the grooves are surfaced thereby dividing it into a plurality of semiconductor chips, there is a need, prior to grinding, to

bond the grooved semiconductor wafer on a rigid support substrate through an adhesive layer comparatively low in adhesion force, and, after grinding, to pick up semiconductor chips divided from the support substrate. In also this case, it is difficult to strip the semiconductor chips from the support substrate without causing damage.

Thus, it is an object of the present invention that, in the case of manufacturing thin semiconductor chips, those are allowed to be stripped from the support substrate without damage to the semiconductor wafer or semiconductor chips.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides, as concrete means for solving the above problem, a method for manufacturing a semiconductor chip that a semiconductor wafer, having a surface segmented by streets and formed with a plurality of circuits, is divided into circuit-based semiconductor chips, the method comprising: a support substrate integration step of bonding a surface of a semiconductor wafer to a light-transmissive support substrate through an adhesive layer having an adhesion force to reduce upon exposed to light radiation, thereby exposing a back surface of the semiconductor wafer; a grinding step of resting the semiconductor wafer integrated with the support substrate on a chuck table of a grinding device and grind a back surface of the semiconductor wafer; a tape bonding step of bonding a tape on the back surface of the semiconductor wafer integrated with the support substrate after the grinding step, while bonding a frame on a periphery of the tape; a re-bonding step of applying light radiation to the adhesive layer from a side of the support substrate before or after the tape bonding step to thereby reduce the adhesion force of the adhesive layer, and removing the support substrate and adhesive layer from the surface of the semiconductor wafer after the tape bonding step to thereby support the semiconductor wafer by the tape and a frame; and a dicing step of resting the semiconductor wafer supported by the tape and frame on a chuck table of a dicing apparatus and cutting along the streets segmenting for a plurality of circuits into individual semiconductor chips.

Meanwhile, the invention provides a method for manufacturing a semiconductor chip that a semiconductor wafer, having a surface segmented by streets and formed with a plurality of circuits, is divided into circuit-based

semiconductor chips, the method comprising: a groove forming step of resting a semiconductor wafer on a chuck table of a dicing apparatus and forming grooves on street surface segmenting for a plurality of circuits; a support substrate integrating step of bonding a surface of the semiconductor wafer to a light-transmissive support substrate through an adhesive layer having an adhesion force to reduce upon exposed to light radiation, thereby exposing a back surface of the semiconductor wafer; a grinding step of resting the semiconductor wafer integrated with the support substrate on a chuck table of a grinding apparatus and grinding the back surface of the semiconductor wafer into individual semiconductor chips until the grooves are surfaced; a tape bonding step of bonding a tape on the back surface of the semiconductor chip in a state integrated with the support substrate of after grinding step and maintaining an outer shape of the semiconductor wafer, and supporting a periphery of the tape by a frame; and a re-bonding step of applying light radiation to the adhesive layer at a side close to the support substrate before or after the tape bonding step to thereby reduce an adhesion force of the adhesive layer, and removing the supporting substrate and adhesive layer from the surface of the semiconductor wafer after the tape bonding step thereby supporting the semiconductor wafer by the tape and frame.

Furthermore, the invention provides a method for manufacturing a semiconductor chip that a semiconductor wafer, having a surface segmented by streets and formed with a plurality of circuits, is divided into circuit-based semiconductor chips, the method comprising: a groove forming step of resting a semiconductor wafer on a chuck table of a dicing apparatus and forming grooves on street surface segmenting for a plurality of circuits; a support substrate integrating step of bonding a surface of the semiconductor wafer to a light-transmissive support substrate through an adhesive layer having an adhesion force to reduce upon exposed to light radiation, thereby exposing a back surface of the semiconductor wafer; a grinding step of resting the semiconductor wafer integrated with the support substrate on a chuck table of a grinding apparatus and grinding the back surface of the semiconductor wafer into individual semiconductor chips until the grooves are surfaced; and a semiconductor chip detaching step of applying light radiation to the adhesive layer at a side close to the support substrate to thereby reduce an adhesion force thereof, and removing semiconductor chips from the support substrate and adhesive layer.

The support substrate integrating step may be carried out with using the support substrate having an outer shape greater than an outer shape of the semiconductor wafer, the grinding step being carried out while measuring a thickness of the semiconductor wafer by contacting probes of a thickness measuring instrument respectively with a grinding surface of the semiconductor wafer and with a surface of the support substrate.

The adhesive layer may be a liquid resin, the liquid resin being formed of a composition of quinone-diazido compound and resin to foam and reduce in adhesion force upon exposed to ultraviolet radiation, wherein the liquid resin is coated on the surface of the support substrate or the semiconductor wafer.

The quinone-diazido compound may be quinone-diazido sulphonic acid ester obtained by reacting polyhydroxy benzophenone, such as tri- or tetra-hydroxy benzophenone, with 1,2-naphtoquinone diazido-5-sulphonic acid, 1,2-naphtoquinone diazido-4- sulphonic acid, or sulphonic acid chloride thereof or the like, or at least one of sulphonic oxide compound selected from 1,2-quinone-diazido sulphonic acid or sulphonic acid chloride thereof or the like.

The resin may be at least one resin selected from acryl, urethane, polyester, novolak phenol and a derivative thereof, polyvinyl phenol and a derivative thereof, and silicone and a derivative thereof, the resin being introduced with polymeric unsaturated functional group.

Also, the liquid resin may have a viscosity of 10 - 100000 mPa · s. Further, the support substrate integrating step, the liquid resin may be dripped on the surface of the support substrate or the semiconductor wafer and spin-coated under rotation at 100 - 8000 rpm for 5 seconds or more, and thereafter the semiconductor wafer and the support substrate are united together through the liquid resin and baked at 50 - 150 °C for 30 seconds to 20 minutes.

Furthermore, the support substrate may be formed by a transparent plate of glass or plastic having a thickness of 0.5 - 2.5 mm.

In the method for manufacturing a semiconductor chip configured as above, a semiconductor wafer is bonded to a rigid support substrate through an adhesive layer having an adhesion force to reduce upon exposed to light radiation. In such a state, grinding is carried out to make the semiconductor wafer to a desired thickness. Thereafter, light radiation is applied to the support substrate to thereby lower the adhesion force of the adhesive layer. Due to this, the semiconductor

wafer or semiconductor chip is detached from the support substrate. Accordingly, the semiconductor wafer or semiconductor chips even if thinned can be easily removed without encountering damage.

Particularly, in the case that the adhesive layer is a liquid resin and the resin is formed of a composition of quinone-diazido compound and resin to foam and reduce in adhesion force upon exposed to ultraviolet radiation, ultraviolet radiation is applied to the support substrate thereby concentrating a foaming region and forming a gap between the semiconductor wafer or semiconductor chip and the adhesive layer. Accordingly, detachment is made easier and safer from the support substrate.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing a semiconductor wafer;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing a manner that liquid resin is spin-coated to the surface of the semiconductor wafer;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing a manner that the semiconductor wafer is integrated with a support substrate through an adhesive layer;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing a state that the semiconductor wafer is integrated with the support substrate through the adhesive layer;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing an example of a grinding apparatus to be used in an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing a manner that the post-grinding semiconductor wafer integrated with the support substrate is bonded to a tape;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing a manner that ultraviolet radiation is applied to the support substrate;

Fig. 8 is a sectional view showing a state that foaming takes place in the adhesive layer due to exposure to ultraviolet radiation;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing a manner that the support substrate is removed from the semiconductor wafer;

Fig. 10 is a perspective view showing an example of a dicing apparatus to be used in dicing the semiconductor wafer;

Fig. 11 is perspective view showing a semiconductor wafer of after dicing;

Fig. 12 is a perspective view showing a semiconductor wafer formed with grooves on the surface thereof;

Fig. 13 is a front view showing a semiconductor wafer formed with grooves on the surface thereof;

Fig. 14 is a perspective view showing a manner that the semiconductor wafer formed with grooves on the surface is integrated with the support substrate through an adhesive layer;

Fig. 15 is a perspective view showing a state that the same semiconductor wafer and the support substrate are integrated through the adhesive layer;

Fig. 16 is a perspective view showing a state that the semiconductor wafer whose grooves are surfaced by back grinding is supported by the support substrate;

Fig. 17 is a perspective view showing a manner that the same semiconductor wafer is bonded to a tape;

Fig. 18 is a perspective view showing a manner that ultraviolet radiation is applied to the support substrate;

Fig. 19 is a sectional view showing a state that foaming takes place in the adhesive layer due to exposure to ultraviolet radiation;

Fig. 20 is a perspective view showing a manner that the support substrate is removed from the semiconductor wafer;

Fig. 21 is a perspective view showing a manner that ultraviolet radiation is applied to the support substrate thereby allowing picking up the semiconductor chips;

Fig. 22 is a perspective view showing a manner that the semiconductor substrate is supported by the use of a support substrate greater in outer shape than the semiconductor wafer; and

Fig. 23 is a front view showing a manner that a thickness of the semiconductor wafer is measured held on the support substrate by using a thickness-measuring instrument.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

As an embodiment of the present invention, explanation is made on a method that the semiconductor wafer W1, segmented by streets S and formed with a plurality of circuits C, is divided into individual semiconductor chips, as shown in Fig. 1.

At first, a spin coater 1, for example, shown in Fig. 2 is used, to coat an

adhesive layer having an adhesion force to reduce upon exposed to light, e.g. liquid resin 10, over the surface of a semiconductor wafer W1 or support substrate 11. The explanation herein is on a case that liquid resin 10 is coated to the surface of the semiconductor wafer W1.

5 The spin coater 1 has at least a rotatable support table 2 and a drip part 3 for allowing liquid resin 10 to drip. The semiconductor wafer W1 is held face up on the support table 2. While the support table 2 is rotated at a rotation speed, for example, of 100 - 8000 rpm for 5 seconds or more, liquid resin is allowed to drip through the drip part 3, to carry out spin coating. Due to this, liquid resin 5 is
10 uniformly coated over the surface of the semiconductor wafer W1, to form an adhesive layer 10, referred later, as shown in Fig. 3. Thereafter, the support substrate 11 is united with the semiconductor wafer 11 through the adhesive layer 10, and baked at 50 - 150 °C for 30 seconds to 20 minutes, thereby fixing the semiconductor wafer W1 and the support substrate together.

15 As the liquid resin 5, such a composition of quinone-diazido compound and resin can be used as to foam and lower in adhesion force upon exposed to ultraviolet radiation. As the quinone-diazido compound, quinone-diazido sulphonic acid ester obtained by reacting polyhydroxy benzophenone, such as tri- or tetra-hydroxy benzophenone, with 1,2-naphtoquinone diazido-5-sulphonic acid,
20 1,2-naphtoquinone diazido-4-sulphonic acid, or sulphonic acid chloride thereof or the like, or 1,2-quinone-diazido sulphonic acid or sulphonic acid chloride thereof or the like can be used. Meanwhile, as the resin, for example, acryl, urethane, polyester, novolak phenol or a derivative thereof, polyvinyl phenol or a derivative thereof, silicone or a derivative thereof, or such a resin introduced with polymeric
25 unsaturated radical can be used. The liquid resin desirably has a viscosity of 10 - 100000 m Pa · s.

 After forming the adhesive layer 10 on the surface of the semiconductor wafer W1 as in the above, the semiconductor wafer W1 is inverted and the semiconductor wafer W1 at its surface is bonded to and integrated with the support
30 substrate 11 through the adhesive layer 10, as shown in Fig. 3. This is baked for a predetermined time into a state as shown in Fig. 4 (support substrate integration process). Here, the support substrate 11 is formed by a transparent plate of glass, plastic or the like transmissive to light and having a rigidity in such a degree that can stably support even the semiconductor wafer thinned down to 100 μm or less,

50 μm or less by grinding to be carried out later. This has a thickness of approximately 0.5 mm - 2.5 mm for example.

Then, the semiconductor wafer W1 is ground at its backside by using a grinding device 20 shown in Fig. 5, for example. In the grinding device 20, a wall part 22 is provided rising at an end of a base 21. A pair of rails 23 is vertically arranged on the inner surface of the wall part 22. By vertically moving the support 24 along the rail 23, the grinding means 25 attached on the support 24 is moved vertically. Meanwhile, a turntable 26 is rotatably arranged on the base 21. Furthermore, the turntable 26 rotatably sustains thereon a chuck table 27 for holding a semiconductor wafer.

The grinding means 25 has a mounter 29 attached at the tip of a spindle 28 having a vertical axis, and a grinding wheel 30 fixed to the underside thereof. A grindstone 31 is fixed on the underside of the grinding wheel 30. The grindstone 31 is rotated with rotation of the spindle 28.

When grinding the back surface of the semiconductor wafer W1 by the use of the grinding device 20, the semiconductor wafer W1 supported on the support substrate 11 is rested on the chuck table 27 in a state exposed at the back surface. Then, the semiconductor wafer W1 is positioned immediately beneath the grinding means 25. The spindle 28 is rotated and the grinding means 25 is descended. With rotation of the spindle 28 at high speed, the grinding wheel 30 is rotated at the high speed. The rotating grindstone 31 goes into contact with and exerts pressure to the semiconductor wafer. Thus, the back surface is ground by the grindstone 31 into a predetermined thickness (grinding process).

After carrying out the grinding process in this manner, the semiconductor wafer W1 integral with the support substrate 11 is inverted and bonded onto the adhesive surface of a tape 40, as shown in Fig. 6.

A frame 41 is bonded on a periphery of the tape 40 to support the periphery of the tape 40. By bonding the back surface of the semiconductor wafer W1 supported on the support substrate 11 to the tape 40, these are made in one body (tape bonding process).

Then, as shown in Fig. 7, ultraviolet radiation is applied from the above of the support substrate 11. Because the support substrate 11 is formed by a plate of glass, plastic or the like transmissive to light, radiation light transmits through the support substrate 11 and reaches the adhesive layer 10 to foam it.

The adhesive layer 10 is made of a composition of quinone diazido compound and resin. Consequently, when light incident on the support substrate 11 travels toward the semiconductor wafer W1, the adhesive layer 10 is cured gradually from the side close to the support substrate 10. As shown in Fig. 8, a foamed region 42 concentrates at a side close to the semiconductor wafer W1, to form a gap between the adhesive layer 10 and the semiconductor wafer W1 and hence lower the adhesion force.

Then, the support substrate 11 is lifted, as shown in Fig. 9. Thereupon, because the adhesive layer 10 is lowered in adhesion force, the support substrate 11 and adhesive layer 10 can be readily removed from the semiconductor wafer W1. There is no fear of causing damage to the semiconductor wafer W1. After detaching the support substrate 11 in this manner, the semiconductor wafer W1 stays in a state bonded on the tape 40, thus being held by the tape 40 and frame 41 (re-bonding process). In this manner, in the re-bonding process, the support substrate 11 is detached after lowering the adhesion force of the adhesive layer 10 by the application of light radiation. The semiconductor wafer, even if thinned by grinding, can be easily re-bonded to the tape 40 and held by the tape 40 and frame 41. Incidentally, light radiation to the adhesive layer 10 may be carried out prior to the tape bonding process.

The semiconductor wafer W1, held on the tape 40 and frame 41 as above, can be divided into individual semiconductor chips by using a dicing apparatus 50, for example, as shown in Fig. 10.

In the dicing apparatus 50, a plurality of semiconductor wafer W1 integrated with the frame 41 through the tape 40 are accommodated within its cassette 51. The semiconductor wafer W1 integrated with the frame 41 is carried, by transport means 52, from the cassette 51 into a rest at a temporary repository 53 where it is sucked by first transport means 54 into swivel to the chuck table 55 where rested and held by sucking.

When the semiconductor wafer W1 is suck-held on the chuck table 55, the chuck table 55 moves in a +X direction into a position immediately beneath alignment means 56. A street S to be cut is detected by a process of pattern matching or the like. The relevant street S is aligned with a rotary blade 57 with respect to a Y-axis direction. After positioning is thus made, the chuck table 55 furthermore moves in the X-axis direction whereby cutting is performed by the

action of the rotary blade 57.

Cutting is made in this manner while feeding the rotary blade 57 by index at a street interval in the Y-axis direction. Furthermore, in case the chuck table 55 is rotated 90 degrees to carry out similar cutting, cutting is done lengthwise and widthwise on all the streets S, resulting in divided individual semiconductor chips C (dicing process).

The steps of support substrate integration process, grinding process, tape bonding process, re-bonding process and dicing process are carried out in the above manner. The semiconductor wafer W1 in a state supported on the rigid support substrate 11 is ground to a desired thickness and thereafter, light radiation is applied to the support substrate 11 to reduce the adhesion force of the adhesive layer 10, thereby detaching the semiconductor wafer W1 from the support substrate 11 and re-bonded to the tape 40. Accordingly, the semiconductor wafer W1 even thinned by grinding, the processes up to dicing are possible to carry out without damage to the same. Then, individual semiconductor chips C can be picked up.

Now explanation is made on a case that a semiconductor chip is manufactured by so-called the pre-dicing technique.

At first, a semiconductor wafer is rested on the chuck table 55 of the dicing apparatus 50 shown in Fig. 10, for example. By using the rotary blade 57, grooves 60 are formed in the streets S on the surface of the semiconductor wafer W2, as shown in Figs. 12 and 13. Thus, a semiconductor wafer W2 is prepared formed with the grooves having a depth corresponding to the thickness of the final semiconductor chip C (groove forming process).

Then, the spin coater 1 shown in Fig. 2 is used to provide a coating of adhesive layer on the surface of the support substrate 11. As shown in Fig. 14, the semiconductor wafer W2 is inverted. The semiconductor wafer W2 at the surface is bonded to the support substrate 11 through the adhesive layer 10 into one body. Baking is made for a predetermined time into a state shown in Fig. 15 (support substrate integration process).

The semiconductor wafer W2 integrated with the support substrate 11 is rested on the chuck table 27 of the grinding device 20 shown in Fig. 5. By using the grinding means 25, the back surface of the semiconductor wafer W2 is ground to surface the grooves 60 on the back surface of the semiconductor wafer W2. This provides division into individual semiconductor chips in a state maintaining, as

a whole, the outer shape of the semiconductor wafer W2, as shown in Fig. 16 (grinding process).

After carrying out the grinding process in this manner, the semiconductor wafer W2 integrated with the support substrate 11 is inverted inside up. The semiconductor wafer W2 at its back surface is bonded to an adhesive surface of a tape 40 having a frame 41 bonded onto its periphery (tape bonding process).

Then, light radiation is applied to the support substrate 11 from the above thereof, as shown in Fig. 18. Because the support substrate 11 is formed by a light-transmissive plate of glass, plastic or the like, the radiation light transmits through the support substrate 11 and reaches the adhesive layer 10 to foam it.

The adhesive layer 10 is made of a composition of quinone-diazido compound and resin. Accordingly, when light incident on the support substrate 11 travels toward the semiconductor wafer W2, the adhesive layer 10 is cured gradually from a side close to the support substrate 11. As shown in Fig. 19, a foamed region concentrates at a side close to the semiconductor wafer, forming a gap between the adhesive layer and the semiconductor wafer W2. This reduces the adhesion force.

After reducing the adhesion force, the support substrate 11 is lifted up as shown in Fig. 20. Thereupon, the support substrate 11 can be readily stripped off the semiconductor wafer W2 because the adhesion force is lowered in the adhesive layer 10. There is no fear of damage to the individual chip. By thus detaching the support substrate 11, all the semiconductor chips C are bonded on the tape 40 while keeping the outer shape of the semiconductor wafer W2. Thus, they are held by the tape 40 and frame 41 (re-bonding process).

In this manner, in the re-bonding process, the support substrate 11 is detached after reducing the adhesion force in the adhesive layer 10 by applying light radiation thereto. This makes it possible to easily re-bond the semiconductor wafer on the tape 40 even thinned by grinding. In this state, the semiconductor chips C bonded on the tape 40 can be picked up individually. Incidentally, the application of light radiation to the adhesive layer 10 can be performed prior to the tape bonding process.

In the above embodiment, the semiconductor chips were picked up after performing the tape bonding process and re-bonding process following the grinding process. However, the semiconductor chips C can be picked up without carrying

out the tape bonding process and re-bonding process. In this case, ultraviolet radiation is applied to the support substrate 11 to thereby reduce the adhesion force in the adhesive layer 10, as shown in Fig. 21. This allows the semiconductor chips C to be smoothly picked up from the support substrate 11.

5 In grinding the semiconductor wafer W1, W2, there is a need to measure a thickness of the semiconductor wafer W1, W2, in order to provide a desired thickness to the finally formed semiconductor chips.

For this reason, the support substrate is made greater in outer shape than the semiconductor wafer W1 (W2) as shown Fig. 22. The semiconductor wafer
10 W1 (W2) supported by the support substrate 11a is held on the chuck table 27 of the grinding device 20 shown in Fig. 5. As shown in Fig. 23, a probe 70 is put in contact with the surface of the support substrate 11a while a probe 71 is put in contact with the back surface of the support substrate 11a.

The probe 70 and the probe 71 constitute a thickness-measuring
15 instrument 72 capable of determining a thickness of the semiconductor wafer W1 (W2) depending upon a difference in height between those. By forming the support substrate 11a greater than semiconductor wafer W1 (W2), the thickness of the semiconductor substrate W1 (W2) can be measured in this manner at any time. In the case that the grinding process is performed while measuring the thickness of
20 the semiconductor wafer W1 (W2), it is possible to correctly manage the final thickness of the semiconductor chip C.

Incidentally, the above explanation was on the exemplification that the semiconductor wafer is cut along the streets by the use of a rotary blade thereby being divided into a plurality of semiconductor chips or formed grooves thereon.
25 However, it is possible to use a laser beam in dividing a wafer into semiconductor chips or forming grooves therein. Hence, the present invention is applicable to both a dicing apparatus using a rotary blade and a dicing apparatus using a laser beam.

As explained in the above, in the method for manufacturing a
30 semiconductor chip according to the present invention, a semiconductor wafer is bonded to a rigid support substrate through an adhesive layer having an adhesion force to reduce upon exposed to light radiation. In such a state, grinding is carried out to make the semiconductor wafer to a desired thickness. Thereafter, light radiation is applied to the support substrate to thereby lower the adhesion force of

the adhesive layer. Due to this, the semiconductor wafer or semiconductor chip is detached from the support substrate. Accordingly, the semiconductor wafer or semiconductor chip even if thinned can be easily removed without encountering damage. It is possible to manufacture semiconductor chips with greater safety and positiveness.

Particularly, in the case that the adhesive layer is a liquid resin and the resin is formed of a composition of quinone-diazido compound and resin to foam and lower in adhesion force upon exposed to ultraviolet radiation, ultraviolet radiation is applied to the support substrate thereby concentrating a foaming region and forming a gap between the semiconductor wafer or semiconductor chip and the adhesive layer. Accordingly, detachment is made easier and safer from the support substrate.